

MINUTES OF THE
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
AIR QUALITY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, December 1, 2016

MAG Office

Phoenix, Arizona

MEMBERS ATTENDING

	Tim Conner, Scottsdale, Chairman	* Dave Berry, Arizona Motor Transport Association
#	Jamie McCullough, El Mirage, Vice Chair	Liz Foster, Maricopa County Farm Bureau
*	Drew Bryck, Avondale	# Heather Thrasher for Steve Trussell, Arizona Rock Products Association
	Susan Avans for Robert van den Akker, Buckeye	* Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce
	Jon Sherrill, Chandler	* Amanda McGennis, Associated General Contractors
#	Jamie Zanazzo for Hondo Judd, Gilbert	* Spencer Kamps, Homebuilders Association of Central Arizona
	Megan Sheldon, Glendale	# Mannie Carpenter, Valley Forward
*	Cato Esquivel, Goodyear	Kai Umeda, University of Arizona
#	Kazi Haque, Maricopa	Cooperative Extension
#	Greg Edwards, Mesa	Joonwon Joo for Beverly Chenausky, Arizona Department of Transportation
	Rhonda Humbles for Stuart Kent, Peoria	Natalie Muilenberg for Marina Mejia, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
#	Joe Giudice, Phoenix	* Environmental Protection Agency
#	Antonio DeLaCruz, Surprise	Johanna Kuspert for Hether Krause, Maricopa County Air Quality Department
	Oddvar Tveit, Tempe	Scott DiBiase, Pinal County
*	Youngtown	* Michelle Wilson, Arizona Department of Weights and Measures
#	Ramona Simpson, Queen Creek	@ Ed Stillings, Federal Highway Administration
#	Jacob Bouchard for Walter Bouchard, American Lung Association of Arizona	# Judi Nelson, Arizona State University
	Kristin Watt, Salt River Project	# Lily Bermejo for Stan Belone, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
*	Rebecca Hudson-Nunez, Southwest Gas Corporation	
	Michael Denby, Arizona Public Service Company	
*	Gina Grey, Western States Petroleum Association	
	Amanda Luecker for Robert Forrest, Valley Metro/RPTA	

* Members neither present nor represented by proxy.

Participated via telephone conference call.

+ Participated via video conference call.

@ Ex-Officio member, non-voting member.

OTHERS PRESENT

Lindy Bauer, Maricopa Association of Governments
Julie Hoffman, Maricopa Association of Governments
Matt Poppen, Maricopa Association of Governments
Kara Johnson, Maricopa Association of Governments
Dean Giles, Maricopa Association of Governments
Taejoo Shin, Maricopa Association of Governments
Randy Sedlacek, Maricopa Association of Governments

Shane Kiesow, City of Apache Junction
Joe Gibbs, City of Phoenix
Marina Mejia, City of Phoenix
Bob Huhn, Maricopa County Air Quality Department
Sam Brown, City of Scottsdale
Susie Stevens, Stevens & Stevens, P.C.

1. Call to Order

A meeting of the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC) was conducted on December 1, 2016. Tim Conner, City of Scottsdale, Chair, called the meeting to order at approximately 1:30 p.m. Jaime McCullough, City of El Mirage; Judi Nelson, Arizona State University; Lily Bermejo, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community; Kazi Haque, City of Maricopa; Mannie Carpenter, Valley Forward; Ramona Simpson, Town of Queen Creek; Jacob Bouchard, American Lung Association of Arizona; Heather Thrasher, Arizona Rock Products Association; Greg Edwards, City of Mesa; Jamie Zanazzo, Town of Gilbert; and Antonio DeLaCruz, City of Surprise, attended the meeting via telephone conference call.

Chair Conner indicated that copies of the handouts for the meeting are available. He noted for members attending through audio conference, the presentations for the meeting will be posted on the MAG website under Resources for the Committee agenda, whenever possible. If it is not possible to post them before the meeting, they will be posted after the meeting.

2. Call to the Audience

Chair Conner stated that the Call to the Audience provides an opportunity for members of the public to address the Committee on items not scheduled on the agenda that fall under the jurisdiction of MAG, or on items on the agenda for discussion but not for action. Comment cards for those wishing to speak are available on the tables adjacent to the doorways inside the meeting room. Members of the public will be requested not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. A total of 15 minutes will be provided for the Call to the Audience agenda item, unless the Committee requests an exception to this limit. Please note that those wishing to comment on action agenda items will be given an opportunity at the time the item is heard. Chair Conner noted that no public comment cards had been received.

3. Approval of the October 27, 2016 Meeting Minutes

The Committee reviewed the minutes from the October 27, 2016 meeting. Michael Denby, Arizona Public Service Company, moved and Jon Sherrill, Chandler, seconded, and the motion to approve the October 27, 2016 meeting minutes carried unanimously.

4. Draft MAG 2015 Inventory of Unpaved Roads

Randy Sedlacek, Maricopa Association of Governments, provided an update on unpaved roads in the Maricopa County PM-10 nonattainment area for 2015. On May 23, 2007, the MAG Regional Council approved additional items for the Suggested List of Measures to Reduce PM-10 that included the development of an unpaved roads inventory for the PM-10 nonattainment area. Mr. Sedlacek stated that the unpaved roads inventory is primarily used to track progress in eliminating unpaved roads. He indicated that the initial unpaved roads inventory was completed in 2009. Mr. Sedlacek explained that MAG Geographic Information Systems (GIS) staff utilized aerial images to develop the 2009 draft unpaved road maps that were sent to MAG member agencies for their review. The revisions made by MAG member agencies on the review maps were incorporated into the 2009 inventory.

Mr. Sedlacek outlined the steps to update the unpaved road inventory. The unpaved road inventory was updated with the following: unpaved road 2015 data from the MAG member agencies using tracking spreadsheets; MAG Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) and Transportation Improvement Plan paving data for 2015; aerial image analysis and GIS analysis performed by MAG GIS staff; and annotated unpaved road maps received from MAG member agencies after review of draft maps. The following unpaved roads were not included in the inventory: alleys, agricultural roads, canal roads, closed unpaved roads, easements, restricted access roads, and utility roads. Mr. Sedlacek indicated that these roads were not included in the inventory due to little traffic or inaccessibility by the public.

Mr. Sedlacek displayed the year 2015 unpaved roads summary that includes the number of unpaved public and private roads in miles. He indicated that the number of miles for public and private unpaved roads are also included for the following categories: cities and towns; the unincorporated Maricopa County; unincorporated Pinal County; federal land; and Tribal Communities and Nations. Mr. Sedlacek stated that in 2015 it is estimated that there were approximately 374 miles of public unpaved roads and 993 miles of private unpaved roads for a total of 1,367 total unpaved roads. The total miles of public unpaved roads decreased approximately 239 miles when compared to the 2009 inventory. The total miles of private unpaved roads decreased approximately 278 miles when compared to the 2009 inventory. The decrease in public unpaved roads is due to: paving of public unpaved roads; closing of public unpaved roads; reclassification of public unpaved roads; and blockage of public unpaved roads. The decrease in private unpaved roads is due to: paving of private unpaved roads and reclassification of private unpaved roads.

Mr. Sedlacek stated that in 2011 a MAG GIS contractor conducted an extensive field survey of private unpaved roads in the nonattainment area to identify private unpaved roads that may have been misclassified. For example, the consultant found that some farm roads and trails had been misclassified as private unpaved roads. The misclassified roads were removed from the inventory.

Mr. Sedlacek presented a regional map showing public unpaved roads and PM-10 monitors in the PM-10 nonattainment area. Public unpaved roads are denoted as red lines. Mr. Sedlacek noted that in review of the map, most of the public unpaved roads are on the periphery of the nonattainment area and are not located near most of the PM-10 monitors.

Mr. Sedlacek displayed a regional map showing private unpaved roads and PM-10 monitors in the PM-10 nonattainment area. Private unpaved roads are denoted as blue lines. Mr. Sedlacek noted that in review of the map, most of the private unpaved roads are also on the periphery of the nonattainment area and are not located near most of the PM-10 monitors.

Joe Giudice, City of Phoenix, inquired if the Inventory of Unpaved Roads is an ongoing program. Mr. Sedlacek replied that the Inventory of Unpaved Roads is an ongoing program. Ms. Bauer commented that the Inventory of Unpaved Roads is an ongoing program. She noted that the inventory in 2009 was in response to the PM-10 Plan developed in 2007. Ms. Bauer stated that unpaved roads most likely develop from lot splits in unincorporated areas. She indicated that cities and towns have expressed concern about inheriting unpaved roads when annexing land in unincorporated areas. Maricopa County and Maricopa County Department of

Transportation have an active program that dedicates roadways in the unincorporated areas when they reach a certain threshold so that unpaved roads may be paved. Ms. Bauer stated that since unpaved roads are a source of PM-10, the inventory carefully tracks unpaved roads to ensure continued progress.

Mr. Giudice asked if the 2015 decrease in miles is compared to the 2014 inventory or the initial 2009 inventory. Mr. Sedlacek responded that the decrease in miles is compared to the 2009 inventory.

Megan Sheldon, City of Glendale, inquired about the percentage of paved roads as compared to unpaved roads. Mr. Sedlacek replied that he would review the data and report back to Ms. Sheldon. Ms. Sheldon clarified that some private unpaved roads had been reclassified and that they had been removed from the inventory. Mr. Sedlacek noted that was correct. Ms. Sheldon asked if the roads removed were accounted for in the decrease. Mr. Sedlacek responded yes the roads were included in the decrease in miles.

Michael Denby, Arizona Public Service, inquired if there is an active effort to pave the unpaved roads or if the inventory is a monitoring tool. Ms. Bauer replied that incorporated cities, towns, and Maricopa County have projects to pave unpaved roads. She commented that paving unpaved road progress slowed during the recession. Ms. Bauer noted that CMAQ funds are allocated for PM-10 certified street sweepers and projects than can include paving unpaved roads projects. She stated that the inventory is an important, ongoing effort.

Liz Foster, Maricopa County Farm Bureau, asked the number or percentage of unpaved roads that were reclassified to agricultural roads. Mr. Sedlacek replied that he would review the data and report back to Ms. Foster. He stated that he will check if that type of data is available since the MAG contractor physically drove the roads to determine the classification.

Ms. Bauer stated that local governments have requirements that roads built for new subdivisions must be paved. She indicated that generally jurisdictions inherit unpaved roads in annexation.

Mr. Denby inquired if the region is looking to actively bring down PM-10 concentrations or maintain PM-10 concentrations for attainment. Ms. Bauer commented that it was a long road to attainment of the PM-10 standard and it is important to maintain attainment to avoid the sanction consequences. Efforts made to pave unpaved roads are beneficial for transportation conformity. Ms. Bauer stated that any roads that are paved above and beyond what was used for attainment in the MAG Five Percent Plan for PM-10 can be utilized to demonstrate transportation conformity. Transportation conformity is important so that transportation infrastructure can be built to accommodate growth and economic development in the region.

Mr. Denby asked if a map of the unpaved roads yet to be paved could be used as contingency. He mentioned the court ruling that contained information about contingency measures. Ms. Bauer replied that the court ruling on the MAG Five Percent Plan for PM-10 had been provided to the Committee. She stated that for many years EPA has had a policy that contingency measures can be implemented early, which is consistent with the premise of the Clean Air Act to attain the air quality standard as quickly as possible. She indicated that the United States Ninth Circuit Court ruled that contingency measures are not to be implemented early. She noted that the ruling indicated that contingency measures should be held in reserve to be implemented

if necessary. Ms. Bauer indicated that the region, as well as, most of the country have implemented the contingency measures alongside the attainment measures with the thinking that the contingency measures would prevent falling out of attainment. She noted that in 2004 the United States Fifth Circuit Court ruled to uphold EPA early implementation of contingency measures. EPA is requesting a rehearing en banc on the early implementation of contingency measures. The State of Arizona has filed a brief in support of EPA. The Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest has also filed a petition for rehearing on the best available control measures and most stringent control measures. Ms. Bauer stated that the MAG special Washington, D.C. legal counsel was contacted for guidance on the contingency measure issue since the Moderate Area Ozone Plan also has contingency measures. The MAG special Washington, D.C. legal counsel stated that MAG should continue forward. She added that the same sentiment was conveyed to MAG from EPA. Ms. Bauer stated that MAG is waiting to see how the United States Ninth Circuit Court responds with regard to the petitions for rehearing. She added that locally the region is continuing positive efforts to reduce PM-10.

5. Winter Holiday 2016 Burn Cleaner, Burn Better Campaign

Bob Huhn, Maricopa County Air Quality Department, provided an overview of the 2016 Burn Cleaner, Burn Better Campaign. He thanked MAG for the opportunity to share the new 2016 campaign with the Committee. Mr. Huhn stated that the winter No Burn Campaign was implemented four years ago in response to high concentrations of PM-2.5 at the monitors. He stated that the region needs to stay vigilant with regard to PM-2.5 to avoid violating the standard.

Mr. Huhn discussed the No Burn Campaign. In previous years, the main focus was don't burn wood when it is a no burn day. Mr. Huhn stated that this will be a large component of the 2016 campaign, however other elements will be added to the campaign. Maricopa County Air Quality Department and their partner, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), decided on a new slogan called Burn Cleaner, Burn Better. The Campaign will educate residents on alternative burning options, such as gas fireplaces, fireplace retrofit devices, electric fireplaces, EPA-certified wood stoves, and pellet stoves. Mr. Huhn stated that no burn days will still be in effect. No burn days generally occur around the winter holidays, but not always on the holidays. He noted in 2015 no burn days did not occur on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. A no burn day is called by the Maricopa County Air Quality Department when ADEQ sends out a High Pollution Advisory Notice or a health watch for PM-2.5.

Mr. Huhn discussed outreach for the new campaign that will be similar to previous campaigns. He stated that billboards in English and Spanish will debut the second week in December. Television, radio, and newspaper spots will be utilized in English and Spanish. Mr. Huhn stated that the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) electronic signage will be used again this year; he stated that the ADOT signs receive a lot of public response. The Burn Cleaner, Burn Better Campaign outreach also includes: grocery store signage; weekly ads and in house radio; residence door hangers in English and Spanish; social media; and public and private partnerships.

Mr. Huhn stated that local television stations will be developing television spots using news station meteorologists. He stated that all of the news stations agreed to do custom public service announcements (PSAs) with the news meteorologists, except one station that opted to do a

generic television spot. Mr. Huhn commented that the benefits of the local news station television spots are the additional partners for the campaign and that money can be saved on production costs. He indicated that the customized spots will play on their respective news stations. The Burn Cleaner, Burn Better Campaign will have the rights to use the generic television spots anywhere this year and for years to come.

Mr. Huhn presented a 30 second PSA television spot from Channel 3TV. He noted that this PSA and others will focus on Burn Cleaner, Burn Better and Don't Burn Wood on No Burn Days messaging.

Mr. Huhn discussed Reach Local which is a company that posts on social media and websites with a reach of 1.5 million local residents. He stated that the company offers customization for specific target audiences based on geographic location and demographics. Mr. Huhn indicated that the campaign will utilize Reach Local for two different social media postings with specific target audiences: the first postings will target homeowners in the entire region and the second will target Hispanic homeowners located near PM-2.5 monitors with the highest concentration levels. He stated that Reach Local allows flexible budget options based on reach. Mr. Huhn commented that Maricopa County is optimistic about utilizing Reach Local for the first time.

Mr. Huhn stated that another target audience for the campaign is college-aged students. He stated that campaign outreach will target television and movie streaming sites and internet connected distribution platforms and devices for the college-aged demographic. Mr. Huhn commented that advertisements cannot be skipped on most streaming sites and on distribution platforms for internet connected devices. He noted that the spots aimed at the college-aged demographic will be geographically centered in Tempe and around Grand Canyon University. Mr. Huhn commented that those geographic locations are a potential concern in that there has been an increase in concentrations. He stated that Maricopa County would like to discuss working with Arizona State University on communication about the campaign to students.

Mr. Huhn displayed the Valley Metro Light Rail wrap that can be seen starting December 1, 2016. He commented that this reaches a large audience around the region.

Mr. Huhn discussed the Burn Cleaner, Burn Better website that is now live. He stated that Channel 3TV and Channel 5 CBS AZ added the campaign widget to their websites linking to the CleanAirMakeMore.com website and mobile application. Mr. Huhn noted that the influx in activity caused issues on the website for a couple hours on November 30, 2016. Mr. Huhn stated that the website was upgraded and is now live again. He indicated that the toolkits will be made available for use soon.

Mr. Huhn presented the Maricopa County Fireplace Retrofit Program. The Maricopa County Fireplace Retrofit Program is a pilot program designed to aid residents in reducing air pollution by modernizing wood burning fireplaces. He stated that people within the pilot project range have two options. If a resident is plumbed for gas, the Fireplace Retrofit Program will switch the wood burning fireplace to natural gas logs. If a residence is not plumbed for gas, a Catalytic Conversion Device can be installed in chimneys that reduces up to 70 percent of the emissions. The pilot program is looking to retrofit approximately 200 homes in a boundary area from Northern Avenue to Baseline Road and 16th Street to 59th Avenue. Mr. Huhn indicated that the

program will begin on December 2, 2016 and there will also be a press conference on the Burn Cleaner, Burn Better Campaign that will include the Fireplace Retrofit Program on Monday December 5, 2016. He commented that the Maricopa County Air Quality Department is excited for this pilot program.

Mr. Huhn discussed outreach for the Fireplace Retrofit Program. He stated that word of mouth has been the main form of promotion to date, however Maricopa County Air Quality Department will begin more promotion of the program with the press conference. Promotion for the Fireplace Retrofit Program will include the following, all of which are in English and Spanish: homeowner, vendor, and general flyers; brochures; door hangers; newspaper advertisements; and the online toolkit.

Mr. Huhn stated that the Burn Cleaner, Burn Better Campaign News Conference will be held at 2 p.m. at the Board of Supervisors Auditorium on December 5, 2016. The following are planning to attend the News Conference: elected officials from Maricopa County and the City of Phoenix; the Air Quality Division Director from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality; the Director from the Maricopa County Air Quality Department; healthcare professionals; business representatives; and more.

Mr. Huhn encouraged the Committee to spread the word about the Burn Cleaner, Burn Better Campaign. He indicated some ways that the Committee could help spread the word on the campaign: newsletters; social media; town and city billboards; town and city Channel 11 coverage; posting widgets on websites; and inclusion of information in water bills. Mr. Huhn stated that the City of Phoenix Channel 11 will do a feature on the campaign. In addition, the City of Mesa will be providing a billboard for the campaign. He stated that any help is appreciated. Mr. Huhn thanked the Committee.

Lily Bermejo, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, inquired if the PSA spots will be available online. Mr. Huhn replied that the generic PSA spot will be available online and that there are graphics available in the toolkit as well. Ms. Bermejo asked if the information is available on the Burn Cleaner, Burn Better webpage. Mr. Huhn stated that the toolkit with the graphics is available on the webpage; he noted that the PSA spot is not available in the toolkit yet. Ms. Bermejo stated that the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community has made videos and flyers in the past. She stated that she is interested in the PSA spot and that Salt River Community will contact Mr. Huhn.

Ms. Bermejo asked if the Fireplace Retrofit Program was only offered in the boundary area. Mr. Huhn responded that during the pilot program, the Fireplace Retrofit Program will only be available in the boundary area. Ms. Bermejo inquired if the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community would be included if the Fireplace Retrofit Program were to move forward. Mr. Huhn replied that he was unsure, but will look into it for the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

6. EPA Proposed Rule for Implementation of the 2015 Ozone Standard

Matt Poppen, Maricopa Association of Governments, provided an overview of the EPA proposed rule for implementation of the 2015 ozone standard. He stated that the proposed rule, that was provided in the agenda materials, was published in the Federal Register on November 17, 2016. The rule proposes requirements for implementing the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality

Standards (NAAQS) for ozone in areas that are not in attainment of the 2015 ozone standard of 0.070 parts per million (ppm). The proposed rule retains the majority of the existing implementation provisions for the 2008 ozone standard without significant revision. Comments on the proposed rule are due to EPA by January 17, 2017.

Mr. Poppen discussed the initial nonattainment area classification thresholds. He stated that to date the Maricopa nonattainment area has a design value of 0.076 ppm from monitoring data for years 2014 through 2016. The region would be classified as a marginal area if the monitors do not come into compliance by 2017 when EPA plans to designate and classify areas for the 2015 ozone standard. The thresholds are as follows: marginal areas are 0.071 to 0.080 ppm; moderate areas are 0.081 to 0.092 ppm; serious areas are 0.093 to 0.104 ppm; severe-15 areas are 0.105 to 0.110 ppm; severe-17 areas are 0.111 to 0.162 ppm; and extreme areas are 0.163 ppm and above. Mr. Poppen added that EPA allows voluntary bump ups for areas that request a higher classification than the proposed thresholds.

Mr. Poppen stated that attainment dates are based upon the EPA effective date of designation, which will likely occur between October through December of 2017. Based upon an October through December 2017 designation date, the following attainment dates apply: marginal areas would be October through December 2020; moderate areas would be October through December 2023; serious areas would be October through December 2026; severe-15 areas would be October through December 2032; severe-17 areas would be October through December 2034; and extreme areas would be October through December 2037.

Mr. Poppen discussed deadlines for submitting State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. The existing approach to calculating deadlines used for the 2008 ozone standard has been retained. Mr. Poppen indicated that the base year emissions inventories, emissions statement regulations, and reasonably available control technology (RACT), if applicable, are due two years after designation. He added that a 15 percent rate of progress plan (also known as a reasonable further progress), moderate area attainment demonstrations, and nonattainment new source review (NSR) are due three years after designation. Mr. Poppen commented that three percent reasonable further progress (RFP) plans and attainment demonstrations for serious areas and above are due four years after designation.

Mr. Poppen stated that many provisions were retained from the 2008 ozone NAAQS implementation rule. The eligibility and process for a one-year extension of an attainment date (up to two one-year extensions may be granted) have been retained. Mr. Poppen commented that to be eligible the fourth high in the attainment year would need to meet the standard, 0.070 ppm or less. Modeling and attainment demonstration requirements have also been retained. Mr. Poppen indicated that reasonable further progress requirements, which is the mandatory 15 percent emissions reductions from the base year, have largely been retained with some new clarification. He stated that RACT and reasonably available control measures (RACM) requirements are largely the same. Mr. Poppen noted that EPA had discussed RACM requirements for wildfires in the 2008 ozone standard rule implementation, however EPA has moved away from applying RACM to wildfire emissions. The nitrogen oxides (NOx) exemption provisions are the same, in that if new modeling indicates reductions in NOx are not helpful in meeting the ozone standard, an exemption could occur. Mr. Poppen stated that the general NSR requirements are the same with one exception, interprecursor offset requirements. The monitoring requirements have also been retained from the 2008 ozone implementation rule.

Mr. Poppen discussed the revised provisions from the 2008 ozone implementation rule. EPA has provided two options for comment on the transition from the 2008 ozone standard to the 2015 ozone standard and anti-backsliding requirements. The first option revokes the 2008 ozone standard for all purposes in each area one year after the effective date of the designation for the 2015 ozone standard. Mr. Poppen provided the example that if an area was designated in 2017, EPA would revoke the 2008 standard in 2018. He noted that in this option areas designated nonattainment for the 2008 ozone standard at the time of revocation would be subject to an extensive set of regulatory anti-backsliding provisions. Mr. Poppen explained that in this option, while the 2008 ozone standard is revoked, the nonattainment area would be required to continue implementing measures, emission reductions goals, NSR thresholds, and other requirements related to the 2008 ozone standard. The area also would not be reclassified or redesignated in relation to the 2008 standard once it is revoked. Option two would revoke the 2008 ozone standard for all purposes in an area only when designated attainment for the standard, no sooner than one year after the effective date of the designation for the 2015 standard. The concern with option two is that an area could be working on a maintenance plan for the 2008 standard at the same time as an attainment plan for the 2015 standard.

Mr. Poppen continued discussion on revised provisions from the 2008 ozone implementation rule. He stated that EPA is providing flexibility on how serious areas or higher demonstrate RFP, by allowing the use of either emissions inventory data or measure implementation for the milestone compliance demonstrations. Mr. Poppen indicated that the requirements for RACT have changed for areas that are reclassified or redesignated after the initial classifications/designations in that there is a deadline of two years for submittal of RACT SIP revisions. He noted RACM has been revised for consideration of intrastate sources of pollution from areas outside the Nonattainment area, but within the state. Mr. Poppen provided the example that if there is an upwind facility that can be demonstrated through modeling to affect the nonattainment area, RACM for the facility would be included in the attainment demonstration. He noted another change to NSR interprecursor trading for ozone offsets in that NO_x credits could be used for VOC offsets or vice versa. Mr. Poppen added that before interprecursor trading for ozone offsets could occur, the area would be required to develop a NO_x/VOC ratio based on attainment modeling. The final revised provision is that there were small technical corrections to the emissions inventory and emissions statement requirements. The corrections include matching major source thresholds to the classification, as well as, a requirement that the base year for RFP should be 2017, or as early as 2015 if a prior year is necessary, for reduction calculations.

Mr. Poppen presented additional topics that EPA is seeking comments on. EPA is seeking comments on managing emissions from wildfire and wildland prescribed fires outside of the SIP. Additionally, EPA is seeking comment on transportation conformity and general conformity. EPA is also requesting comments on contingency measures. EPA discusses the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals recent ruling on early implementation of contingency measures in the proposed rule, however, EPA indicates that there is no plan to change the longstanding policy of early implementation of contingency measures outside the 9th circuit. Mr. Poppen noted that EPA is seeking comment on the new requirements for international transport. He provided the example that if an area claims that attainment is not possible due to international transport, RACM implementation would remain a requirement. EPA is seeking comment on background ozone in which EPA states they are investigating ways to improve models and refine background ozone

calculations. Lastly, EPA is seeking comments on additional policies and programs for achieving emissions reductions, such as, multi-pollutant planning, energy efficiency/renewable energy programs and policies, land use planning, and travel efficiency.

Chair Conner asked about control measures for interstate and international ozone transport. Mr. Poppen replied that EPA is not proposing new control measures, however EPA would require nonattainment areas to implement RACM and RACT to demonstrate that the area has done what they can to reduce local ozone.

Kristin Watt, Salt River Project, inquired if MAG intends to comment on the EPA proposed rule for implementation of the 2015 ozone standard. Mr. Poppen responded that MAG is still reviewing the proposed rule to determine if there are comments that could be provided.

Mr. Denby asked about option one with regard to the transition from the 2008 ozone standard to the 2015 ozone standard and anti-backsliding requirements. He inquired if there would be an opportunity that RACT requirements in the Maricopa moderate nonattainment area for the 2008 ozone standard would no longer be required if the Maricopa area was classified as a marginal area for the 2015 ozone standard. Mr. Poppen replied that RACT and RACM are part of the 17 regulatory anti-backsliding requirements. He noted that if the Maricopa area is still a moderate nonattainment area for the 2008 standard, under option one RACM and RACT would still apply. Mr. Poppen added that if a marginal nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone standard is classified as an attainment area for the 2008 standard at the time of revocation, RACT and RACM would not be required.

Mr. Denby commented on anti-backsliding measures, as well as, that RACT in the current SIP will not be finalized until the SIP is approved by EPA. Mr. Denby inquired about when RACT applies in this situation. Mr. Poppen responded that the region does not know when EPA would take action on the RACT SIP. He stated that likely EPA would seek to maintain RACT as an anti-backsliding measure. As a further example, he commented that for areas that are classified as serious areas for the 2015 ozone standard, the requirements for previous extreme or severe areas under the 2008 standard would still apply. Mr. Poppen noted that if the Maricopa region were to be classified as a nonattainment area at the time of revocation, those moderate area requirements for the 2008 ozone standard would still apply to the region.

Mr. Denby asked about when RACT becomes firm. He inquired if it is when Maricopa County approves the RACT rules or when EPA approves RACT in the SIP. Ms. Bauer replied that Mr. Denby asked a good question. She stated MAG is extremely careful to use existing, approved control measures to demonstrate attainment in the Moderate Area Plan. She indicated that the Governors Office, State, counties, cities and towns, and MAG are looking to encourage and foster economic development. Ms. Bauer commented that there was concern with the ozone nonattainment area boundary expansion because the requirements can be burdensome. She stated that MAG staff will look into the question with Maricopa County.

Mr. Giudice inquired what the two revocation options would mean for the region if the 2008 standard is not attained by 2017. Mr. Poppen responded that option two would require work to continue until attainment can be demonstrated. He stated that if the nonattainment area were to not meet the standard in 2017, the nonattainment area would be reclassified as a serious area under option two. Mr. Poppen stated that if the 2008 standard is revoked under option one, the

regulatory anti-backsliding measures take effect. He added that in this option, the nonattainment area is no longer reclassified, however all of the committed measures continue to be required. Ms. Bauer noted that in 2016 only the Pinnacle Peak monitor exceeded the 2008 standard with a concentration of 0.076 ppm as compared to the 0.075 ppm standard. She stated that based on data, attaining the standard in 2017 looks promising. Ms. Bauer explained that the monitoring data from 2014, which has a higher concentration, will not be included due to the three year average of the annual fourth high. If the nonattainment area has a fourth high concentration of 0.075 ppm in 2017, the region can request a one year extension of the attainment date as well. Ms. Bauer indicated that MAG investigates all available options. Mr. Poppen stated that it is looking promising that the region will attain the 2008 ozone standard in 2017. He noted that the ozone concentrations historically have a downward trend.

7. Tentative Meeting Schedule for the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee

Ms. Bauer stated that the 2017 meeting schedule for the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee was sent to the Committee in a separate mailing. In addition, the 2017 meeting schedule has been included in the agenda materials.

Chair Conner inquired if comments were received on the 2017 meeting schedule. Ms. Bauer responded that no comments have been received.

8. Call for Future Agenda Items

Chair Conner indicated that the next meeting of the Committee has been scheduled for Thursday, January 26, 2017 at 1:30 p.m. He requested suggestions for future agenda items. With no further comments, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 2:40 p.m.